

JUNK ALL SHIPS, AMERICAN PLAN; AMAZES ENVOYS

Far-Reaching Yankee Proposals Suddenly Laid Before Great Conference.

(Continued from page one)

for a Japanese force at 60 per cent of the strength of either of the other two.

That all other naval craft be similarly provided for in the same ratio, specific figures for aggregate tonnage in each class be laid down.

That naval aircraft be disregarded in the scaling down processes as a problem incapable of solution owing to the convertibility of commercial aircraft for war purposes.

That no naval building of any great character be undertaken in any of the three countries on foreign account during the life of the agreement.

That no capital ships hereafter laid down exceed 35,000 tons.

That the life of a battleship shall be fixed at 20 years and that ships to be replaced be destroyed before the replacement vessel is more than three months past completion.

That no battleship replacement whatever be undertaken for 10 years from date of the agreement.

That no combat craft be acquired except by construction and none be so disposed of that it might become part of another navy.

That regulations to govern conversion of merchant craft for war purposes be drawn up because of the importance of the merchant marine "to inverse ratio to the size of naval armaments."

President's Address Before World's Parley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Harding delivered the following address at the opening of the armament conference here today:

Mr. Secretary and Members of the Conference, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great and happy privilege to bid the delegates to this conference a cordial welcome to the capital of the United States of America. It is not only a satisfaction to greet you because we were lately participants in a common cause, in which shared sacrifices and sorrows and triumphs brought our nations more closely together, but it is gratifying to address you as the spokesmen for nations whose convictions and attending actions have so much to do with the weal or woe of all mankind.

It is not possible to over appraise the importance of such a conference. It is no unseemly boast, no disparagement of other nations which, though not represented, are held in highest respect, to declare that the conclusions of this body will have a signal influence on all human progress on the fortunes of the world.

20th Century Civilization.

Here is a meeting, I can well believe, which is an earnest of the awakened conscience of twentieth century civilization. It is not a convention of remorse nor a session of sorrow. It is not the conference of victors to define terms of settlement. Nor is it a council of nations seeking to re-make human kind. It is rather a coming together, from all parts of the earth, to apply the better attributes of mankind to minimize the faults in our international relationships.

Speaking as official sponsor for the invitation, I think I may say the call is not of the United States of America alone—it is rather the spoken word of a war-weary world, struggling for restoration, hungering and thirsting for better relationship, of humanity crying for relief and craving assurance of lasting peace.

It is easy to understand this world wide aspiration. The glory of triumph, the rejoicing in achievement, the love of liberty, the devotion of country, the pangs of sorrow, the burdens of debts, the desolation of ruin—all these are appraised alike in all lands. Here in the United States we are but freshly turned from the burial of an unknown soldier, when a nation sorrowed while paying this tribute. Whether it was spoken or not, a hundred million of our people were summarizing the inexcusable causes, the incalculable cost, the unspeakable sacrifices and the unutterable sorrows, and there was the ever compelling question: How can humanity justify or God forgive? Human hate demands such toll; ambition and greed must be denied it. If misunderstanding must take the blame, then let us banish it and let understanding rule and make good will pregnant everywhere. All of us demand liberty and justice. There cannot be one without the other, and they must be held the unquestioned possession of all peoples. Inherent rights are of God and the tragedies of the world originate in their attempted denial. The world today is infringing their enjoyment by arming to defend or deny, when simple sanity calls for their recognition through common understanding.

New Fellowships Come.

Out of the cataclysm of the world war came new fellowships, new convictions, new aspirations. It is ours to make the most of them. A world staggering with debt needs its burden lifted. Humanity which has been shocked by wanton destruction would minimize the agencies of that destruction. Contemplating the measureless cost of war and the continuing burden of armament, all thoughtful peoples wish for real limitation of armament and would like war outlawed. In soberest reflection the hundreds of millions who pay in peace and die in war wish their statesmen to turn the expenditure for destruction into means of construction, and at a higher state for those who live and follow after.

It is not alone that the world cannot readjust itself and could and

Prayer Opens Conference on Disarmament

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The prayer with which the conference on armament and far eastern questions was opened was offered by the Rev. W. S. Abernethy, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, Washington, and was as follows:

"Almighty God, we thank Thee for the coming of this eventful day. We have seen it from afar and now we rejoice that it has at last dawned. May it bring untold blessings to a troubled world. O Thou Omnipotent One, today as in other days, we believe that Thou dost guide in human affairs. Thou hast made of one blood all nations that dwell upon this earth, in order that there may be many races and many tongues, yet the interests of the few are the interests of the larger number. May we feel assured that the welfare and happiness and prosperity of the human family are inexpressibly dear to Thy heart. We pray for clear vision or we shall grope blindly for the light and lose our way. We pray for hearts lovingly sympathetic to human distress wherever it may exist, or we shall sink into the depths of a miserable selfishness. We pray for minds willing to believe that the strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, or we shall miss the great joy of service. We pray for the forward look or we shall be overwhelmed in hopeless pessimism. Give us the ability to think clearly, to judge fairly, to act wisely. Help us to think less often of our rights and more often of our duties and responsibilities. We pray at this hour in behalf of the world in sore need. Thou art unmindful of the suffering of Thy people. The cries of multitudes of widows and orphans have come up before Thee of God. We have had our terrible baptism of blood. There is hunger and pestilence and unutterable anguish. God forbid that the woes of these years have ever again to be visited upon the earth. Can it be that Thou hast permitted us thus to suffer in order that we might turn from our own devices to the knowledge of war? Out of the depths we cry unto Thee. Save us or we perish."

May we talk humbly before Thee this day and throughout the fateful days of this great conference. May we be intent on knowing Thy will; and knowing it, may we have the courage to do it. And may it now be that the findings of this conference shall be so wise, so far reaching and so beneficial, that all mankind may take new hope and fresh courage. And to Thee shall be the praise and the glory forever and forever. Amen.

The excess burdens without relief from the leaders of men. War has grown progressively cruel and more destructive from the first recorded conflict to this pregnant day, and the reverse order would more become our boasted civilization. Gentlemen of the conference, the United States welcomes you with unselfish hands. We harbor no fears; we have no sordid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy; we contemplate or apprehend no conquest. Content with what we have, we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone.

We wish to sit with you at the table of international understanding and good will. In good conscience, we are eager to meet you frankly, and invite and offer co-operation. The world demands a sober contemplation of the existing order and the realization that there can be no cure without sacrifice, not by one of us, but by all of us.

I do not mean surrendered rights, or narrowed freedom, or denied aspirations, or ignored national necessities. Our republic would no more ask for those than it would give. No pride need be humbled, no nationality submerged, but I would have a measure of minds committing all of us to less preparation for war and more enjoyment of fortunate peace.

The higher hopes come of the spirit of our coming together. It is just to recognize varying needs and peculiar positions. Nothing can be accomplished in disregard of national apprehensions. Rather, we should act together to remove the causes of apprehensions. This is not to be done in intrigue. Greater assurance is found in the exchange of simple honesty and directness. Among men resolved to accomplish as becomes leaders among nations, when civilization itself has come to its crucial test.

It is not to be challenged that government falls when the excess of its cost robs the people of the way to happiness and the opportunity to achieve. If the finer sentiments were not urging, the cold, hard facts of excessive costs and the eloquence of economic ruin would use us to reduce our armaments. If the concept of a better order does not appeal then let us ponder the burden and the blight of continuing competition.

It is not to be denied that the world has swung along throughout the ages without heeding this call from the kinder hearts of men. But the same world never before was so tragically brought to realization of the utter futility of passion's way when reason and conscience and a fellowship point a nobler way.

I can speak officially only for the United States. One hundred million frankly want less of armament and none of war. Wholly free from guile, sure in our minds that we harbor no unworthy designs, we accredit the world with the same good intent. So I welcome you, not alone in good will and high purpose, but with high faith.

We are met for a service to mankind. In all simplicity, in all honesty and in all honor, there may be written here the avowals of a world conscience refined by the consuming fires of war, and made more sensitive by the anxious aftermath. I hope for that understanding which will emphasize the guarantees of peace, and for commitments to less burdens and a better order which will tranquilize the world. In such an accomplishment there will be added glory to your flags and ours and the rejoicing of mankind will make transcending music of all succeeding time.

FULL OFFICIAL TEXT OF U. S. ARMS PLANS

America's Program for World Disarmament is Thoroughly Set Forth.

(Continued from page one)

United States—Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nevada, Texas, New York, Arkansas, Wyoming, Utah, Florida, North Dakota, Delaware, Total 18; total tonnage 500,650.

Great Britain—Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Resolution, Hamillite, Revenge, Queen Elizabeth, Warrior, Valiant, Barham, Malaya, Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Erin, King George V, Centurion, Ajax, Hood, Renown, Repulse, Tiger, Total 22; total tonnage, 604,450.

Japan—Magato, Huga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuh-so, Settsu, Kirishima, Earuna, Hi-Yei, Kohgo. Total 10; total tonnage, 299,700.

Disposition of old and new construction.

(1)—Capital ships shall be disposed of in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

Replacements:

(12) (A)—The tonnage basis for capital ship replacement under the proposal to be as follows:

United States, 500,000 tons.

Great Britain, 500,000 tons.

Japan, 300,000 tons.

Replacement Terms.

(B)—Capital ship 20 years from date of completion may be replaced by new capital ship construction but the keels of such construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which it is to replace is 17 years of age from date of completion. Provided, however, that the first replacement tonnage shall not be laid down until 10 years from the date of the signing of this agreement.

(C)—The scrapping of capital ships replaced by new construction shall be undertaken not later than the date of completion of the new construction and shall be completed within three months of the date of completion of new construction; or if the date of completion of new construction be delayed, then within four years of the laying of the keels of such new construction.

(D)—No capital ship shall be laid down during the time of this agreement whose tonnage displacement exceeds 35,000 tons.

(E)—The same rules for determining tonnage of capital ships shall apply to the ships of each of the powers party to this agreement.

Powers to Cooperate.

(F) Each of the powers party to this agreement agrees to inform promptly all of the other powers party to this agreement concerning:

(1) The names of the capital ships to be replaced by new construction;

(2) The date of authorization of replacement tonnage;

(3) The dates of laying the keels of replacement tonnage;

(4) The displacement tonnage of each new ship to be laid down;

(5) The actual date of completion of each new ship;

(6) The fact and date of the scrapping of ships replaced.

(G)—No fabricated parts of hulls, engines and ordnance, shall be constructed previous to the date of authorization of replacement tonnage. A list of such parts will be furnished all powers party to this agreement.

(H) In case of the loss or accidental destruction of capital ships, they may be replaced by new capital ship construction in conformity with the foregoing rules.

Auxiliary Combatant Craft.

(13) In treating this subject auxiliary combatant craft have been divided into three classes:

(A) Auxiliary surface combatant craft.

(B) Submarines.

(C) Airplane carriers and aircraft.

(14) The term auxiliary surface combatant craft includes cruisers (exclusive of battle cruisers), flotilla leaders, destroyers, and all other surface types except those specifically exempted in the following paragraph:

(15) Existing monitors, unarmored surface craft as specified in paragraph 15 under 3,000 tons, fuel ships, supply ships, tenders, repair ships, tugs, mine sweepers and vessels readily convertible from merchant vessels are exempt from the terms of this agreement.

(16) No new auxiliary combatant craft may be built exempt from this agreement regarding limitation of naval armaments that exceed 3,000 tons displacement and 15 knots speed and carrying more than four 5-inch guns.

(17) It is proposed the total tonnage of cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers allowed each power shall be as follows:

For the United States 450,000 tons.

For Great Britain, 450,000 tons.

For Japan, 270,000 tons.

3rd Add No. 1 Full Official

Provided, however, that no power

party to this agreement, whose total tonnage in auxiliary surface combatant craft on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacements begin, at which time the total tonnage of auxiliary combatant craft for each prescribed allowance as herein stated.

Limitation of new construction.

(18) (A) All auxiliary surface combatant craft whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

(B) No new construction in auxiliary combatant craft except replacement tonnage as provided hereinafter shall be laid down during the period of this agreement, provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the auxiliary surface combatant tonnage shall be permitted to construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

Scraping of old construction.

(19) Auxiliary surface combatant craft shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

Submarines:

(20) It is proposed that the total tonnage of submarines allowed each power shall be as follows:

For the United States, 90,000 tons.

For Great Britain, 90,000 tons.

For Japan, 54,000 tons.

Provided, however, that no power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in submarines on November 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacement tonnage of submarines for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated.

Limitation of new construction.

(21) (A) All submarines whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

(B) No new submarine construction except replacement tonnage as provided hereinafter shall be laid down during the period of this agreement; provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the submarine tonnage allowance hereinafter stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

Scrap Old Construction.

(22) Submarines shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

(C) Airplane carriers and aircraft.

(23) It is proposed that the total tonnage of airplane carriers allowed each power shall be as follows:

United States, 50,000 tons.

Great Britain, 50,000 tons.

Japan, 48,000 tons.

Provided, however, that no power party to this agreement whose total tonnage in airplane carriers on Nov. 11, 1921, exceeds the prescribed tonnage shall be required to scrap such excess tonnage until replacement tonnage of airplane carriers for each nation shall be reduced to the prescribed allowance as herein stated.

Plan of Limitations.

Limitation of new construction, airplane carriers.

(24) (A) All airplane carriers whose keels have been laid down by November 11, 1921, may be carried to completion.

(B) No new airplane carrier tonnage except replacement tonnage as provided herein shall be laid down during the period of this agreement; provided, however, that such nations as have not reached the airplane carrier tonnage hereinafter stated may construct tonnage up to the limit of their allowance.

Scraping of old construction.

(25) Airplane carriers shall be scrapped in accordance with methods to be agreed upon.

Auxiliary Combatant Craft.

Replacements.

(26) (A) Cruisers 17 years of age, from date of completion, may be replaced by new construction. The keels for such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage it is intended to replace is 15 years of age from date of completion.

(B)—Destroyers and flotilla leaders 12 years of age, from date of completion, may be replaced by new construction. The keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which it is to replace is 11 years of age, from date of completion.

(C)—Submarines 12 years of age, from date of completion, may be replaced by new submarine construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which the new tonnage is to replace is 11 years of age, from date of completion.

(D)—Airplane carriers 20 years of age, from date of completion, may be replaced by new airplane carrier construction, but the keels of such new construction shall not be laid until the tonnage which it is to replace is 17 years of age, from date of completion.

(E)—No surface vessels carrying guns of calibre greater than eight-inch shall be laid down as replacement tonnage for auxiliary combatant surface craft.

(F)—The same rules for deter-

mining tonnage of auxiliary combatant craft shall apply to the ships of each of the powers party to this agreement.

(G)—The scrapping of ships replaced by new construction shall be undertaken not later than the date of completion of the new construction and shall be completed within three months of the date of completion of the new construction, or if the completion of new tonnage is delayed, then within four years of the laying of the keels of such new construction.

(H)—Each of the powers party to this agreement agrees to inform all of the other powers party to this agreement concerning:

(1)—The names or numbers of the ships to be replaced by new construction;

(2)—The date of authorization of replacement tonnage;

(3)—The dates of laying the keels of replacement tonnage;

(4)—The displacement tonnage of each new ship to be laid down;

(5)—The actual date of completion of each new ship;

(6)—The fact and date of the scrapping of ships replaced.

(7)—In case of the loss or accidental destruction of ships of this class they may be replaced by new construction in conformity with the foregoing rules.

Aircraft:

(27) The limitation of naval aircraft is not proposed.

Note: (Owing to the fact that naval aircraft may be readily adapted from special types of commercial aircraft, it is not considered practicable to prescribe limits for naval aircraft.)

General restriction on transfer or combatant vessels of all classes.

(28)—The powers party to this agreement bind themselves not to dispose of combatant vessels of any class in such a manner that they later may become combatant vessels in another navy. They bind themselves further not to acquire combatant vessels from any foreign source.

(29)—No capital ship tonnage or auxiliary combatant craft tonnage for foreign account shall be constructed within the jurisdiction of any one of the powers party to this agreement during the term of this agreement.

Merchant marine:

(30)—As the importance of the merchant marine is inverse ratio to the size of naval armaments, regulations must be provided to govern its conversion features for war purposes.

Girl is Whistling Her Way Through University

A girl who is whistling her way to a higher education has made her appearance at the University of California. She is Miss Blanche Adella Hawkins from Pasadena.

Miss Hawkins went to the Berkeley campus this fall as a member of the first class of graduates from the southern branch of the University of California at Los Angeles, who came to Berkeley for their junior and senior years. She whistled her way through the Los Angeles branch and now bids fair to succeed, in a similar accomplishment at Berkeley.

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On that honorable basis every sufferer should secure a package of Dr. Leonhardt's HEM-ROID today. —Adv.

Superstitious Even

With Theatricals

Stage superstitions are sometimes amusing as well as interesting, writes Frederick Bowyer in the London Mail. For instance, the singing of "I Dreamt I Dwell in Marble Halls," or even Tosti's "Good-bye," is supposed to bring bad luck to the theater. And anyone found whistling in a dressing room must turn around three times, exit and knock at the door before re-entering.

Another well known superstition is the spilling of champagne at a convivial meeting. When this happens a dash is made at the spilled portion and everybody (ladies not excepted) dips a finger into it and touches the back of his or her ear with the wine.

Should a piece of cotton be found on a man's coat it is gently removed and blown away. This is to bring good luck, as the piece of cotton or fluff is regarded as a contract from a manager.

Speaking of what is known theatrically as the "tag"—that is, the last lines in a play—is looked upon as a bad omen—in fact, a tragedy to all concerned.

Every conceivable mascot is en-

couraged in the dressing room of actresses. Indian gods, Chinese idols, quaint dolls from all over the world, and sometimes even champagne corks, are ranged along the shelves as mementoes of glorious evenings.

Every one, if possible, avoids dressing in room No. 13, and other accommodations are usually sought.

Should an actor complain of a singing in the head of a brother actor will ask him to think of a number. The sufferer mentions one and whatever it be it is taken alphabetically. Thus No. 3 would be the equivalent of C. The next thing is to think of a manager whose name begins with that letter, and if the actor is "out of shop" he writes to this manager for an engagement.

The luck of having a black cat walk on the stage is, of course, known to most people—before or behind the curtain.

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Right away while its fresh in your mind, better order some "Hoosier" Sweet Cider for your cellar. Call Main 780 and have it delivered right to your home. In gallon glass containers or 15 gallon non-polluting lined casks. You never tasted such good cider.

ACT TO HALT FRAUDS

BY BOOTLEGGERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Steps to stop an agency supposed to be bootleggers were taken today by prohibition Commissioner Raynes, who ordered all withdrawals of liquor for export stopped unless permits are approved by the federal director of the exporter's state.

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Remember that number. It will put you in touch with the best cider you've ever tasted—"Hoosier" Sweet Cider. Made of selected, hand-picked apples. Unadulterated. Order some for your cellar right away.

ROOF SAVES HOUSE.

Flaming pieces of wood shingles from the roof of a nearby dwelling dropped on the roof of Mr. W. W. Homeowner. He was not alarmed, his home was protected by an elaborated fire resisting roof. You should take the same precautions and avoid roof fires. Call for estimate. Elaborated Roofing Co., 218 N. Michigan st., Main 2402.

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